POLICZER, M. 1948

(Szfov. Koranyi Frigyes es Sandor Kozkorhaz II. Belosztalyarol)

"The Value of Methylthiouracil Treatment in Cardiac Diseases."

Orvosok Lapja, Budapest 1948, 4/39 (1250-1255)
Abst: Exc. Med. III, Vol. III, No. 7, p. 266

POLICZER, M.; GERGELY, I.; NAGY, G.; SZEKELY, A.

Role of foci in the pathology of rheumatic diseases. Orv. Hetil., Budap. 92 no.34:1102-1105 26 Aug 1951. (CLML 20:11)

1. Doctors. 2. Internal Department (Head Physician -- Prof. Dr. Laszlo Biro), Kutvolgyi-uti State Hospital.

DIMITROV-SZOKODI, Daniel, dr.; POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; PIROTH, Karoly, dr.; MARTON, Mihaly, dr.

Indications for the surgical treatment of hyperthyroidism, with special reference to modern diagnostic and therapeutic methods. Magy. sebesz. 15 no.6:347-353 D '62.

1. A Budapest Fov. VIII. Tanacs V.B. Balassa Janos Korhaz II. sz. Sebeszeti Osztaly (Foorvos: Dimitrov-Szokodi Daniel dr., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) es a II. sz. Belgyogyaszati Osztaly (Foorvos: Policzer Miklos dr., as orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.
(HYPERTHYROIDISM)

POLICZER, M.; FENYVESI, J.; SZEKELY, A.; SOLYMAR, J.; FIALA, E.; FOLDES, J.

Sleep therapy in hypertension. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 47:1340-1344 23 Nov 1952. (CIML 24:1)

1. Doctors.

POLICZER, M.; GERGELY, I.; VERMES, G.

Electrocardiograms of patients treated by prolonged sleep therapy.
Orv. hetil. 93 no. 47:1349-1352 23 Nov 1952. (CIML 24:1)

1. Doctors.

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.

Modern therapy of hyperthyroidism. Magy belorv. arch. 16 no.3:115-123 Je '63.

1. Fovarosi VIII ker. Tanacs V.B. Balassa Janos Korhaza II Belosztaly.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (THYROID ANTAGONISTS)
(RADIOTHERAPY) (IODINE ISOTOPES, THERAPEUTIC)
(METHYLTHIOURACIL) (THIOUREA)

DIMITROV-SZOKODI, D.; POLICZER, M.; PIROTH, K.; MARTON, M.

On the surgical indications in hyperthyroidism, with special reference to modern diagnostic and therapeutic methods. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.2:171-178 '63.

1. II Chirurgische Abteilung (Chefarzt: Dr. D. Dimitrov-Szokodi) und II Medizinische Abteilung (Chefarzt: Dr. M. Policzer) des Balassa-Krankenhauses, Budapest.
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (THYROIDECTOMY)
(THYROID FUNCTION TESTS) (GOITER, EXOPHTHALMIC)
(THYROID NEOPLASMS) (IODINE ISOTOPES, THERAPEUTIC)
(IODINE ISOTOPES, DIAGNOSTIC)

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; MOUSSONG-KOVACS, Erzsebet, dr.; BAZSO, Emma, dr.; MARTON, Mihaly, dr.

EEG and the neuropsychiatric examination of patients with hyperthyroidism. Orv. hetil. 104 no.48:2261-2266 1 D '63.

1. Fovarosi VIII ker. Tanacs V. B. Balassa Janos Korhaz, II Belosztaly es Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Psychiatriai Klinika.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (GOITER, EXOPHTHALMIC)
(NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS) (THYROID FUNCTION TESTS)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (BASAL METABOLISM)
(PSYCHIATRY)

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; SZEKELY, Arpad, dr.; MOLDES, Janos, dr.

Application of Rauwolfia serpentina in autonomic functional regulation disorders. Orv. hetil. 96 no.20:548-549 15 May 55.

1. A Kutvolgyi uti All. Korhaz Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Policzer, Miklos dr.) kozlemenye.

(RAUWOLFIA ALKALOIDS, therapeutic use, autonomic NS disord.)
(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases, ther., Rauwolfia alkaloids.)

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; NAGY, Gyula, dr.; GERGELY, Imre, dr.;
SOLYMAR, Jeno, dr.; SARDI, Valeria

Value of the hydergin, or rather hydergin-prostigmine test, in diagnosis of functional and organic diseases of the heart. Magy. belorv. arch. 9 no.3:77-81 June 56.

1. Kutvolgyi uti Allami Korhaz (igaz.: foorvos: Hancsok, Mariusz, dr.) belosztalyanak (foorvos: Policzer, Miklos, dr.) kozl.
(HEART, funct. tests
hydergin-prostigmine test, evaluation in differ. diag. of funct. & organic heart dis. (Hun))
(HEART DISEASE, differ. diag.
hydergin-prostigmine test in differentiation of funct. & organic dis., evaluation (Hun))

SOLYMAR, Jeno, dr.; POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; BARCA, Sandor, dr.; SZEKELY, Arpad, dr.

Conditioned reflex studies with hydergine. Orv. hetil 97 no. 11:291-293 11 March 56.

1. A Kurvolgyi uti Allami Korhaz (igazgato-foorvos: Hancsok, Mariusz dr.) Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Policzer, Miklos dr.) kozlemenye.

(ERGOT ALKALOIDS, eff.
dihydrogenated deriv., inducing conditioned reflexes. (Hun))
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED
induction by dihydrogenated ergot alkaloid inj. (Hun))

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; SZEKELY, Arpad, dr.; FOLDES, Janos, dr.; LENGYEL, Zoltan

Data on the diagnostics of autonomic regulation disorders and hyperthyroidism. Orv. hetil. 97 no.31:846-849 29 July 56.

1. A Kutvolgyi uti Allami Korhaz (igaz. :Hancsok, Mariusz dr.) Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Policzer, Miklos dr., as orvostud. kandidatusa) kozl.

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
regulation disord., diag., blood protein bound iodine determ. (Hun))
(HYPERTHYROIDISM, diag.
blood protein bound iodine determ. (Hun))
(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various dis.
protein bound iodine determ. in diag. of autonomic NS regulation disord. & hyperthyroidism. (Hun))
(IODINE, in blood
protein bound iodine determ. in diag. of autonomic NS regulation disord. & hyperthyroidism. (Hun))

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; MATHE, Zoltan, dr.; BARCA, Sandor, dr.

Diagnosis of autonomic regulation disorders. Orv. hetil. 97 no.42:1159-1163 14 Oct 56.

1. A Kutvolgyi uti Allami korhaz (igazgato: Hancsok, Mariusz, dr.) Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Policzer, Miklos, dr., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.
(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
regulation disord., diag. methods (Hun))

POLICZER, M.

POLICZER, Miklos, Dr.; FOLDES, Janos, Dr.; SAFRANY, Laszlo, Dr.; SZATMARI, Sandorne, Dr., technikai segedletevel.

Problems of radioiodine diagnostic methods based upon the review of literature and 400 own cases. Orv. hetil. 98 no.39:1062-1068 29 Sept 57.

1. A Entvolgyi uti Allami Korhaz (igazgato: Fenyvesi Jozsef Dr.) Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Policzer Miklos dr., az orvostudomanyok kanditatusa) kozlemenye.

(THYROID GLAND, funct. tests
radioiodine methods, review (Hun))
(IODINE, radioactive
thyroid funct. tests, review of methods (Hun))

BALASSA, Maria, dr.; POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; FIALA, Ervin, dr.; MIKE, Terezia, dr.; TARI, Laszlo; VASVARI, Gabor

Radioiodine thyroid function test with the aid of the organic phosphorus scintillator and GM tube. Magy radiol. 12 no.4:240-244 N '60.

1. A Kozponti Allami Korhaz es a MTA Kozp. Kemiai Kutato Intezetenek kozos kozlemenye.

(THYROID GLAND physiol)
(IODINE radioactive)
(RADIOMETRY)

FIALA, Ervin, dr.; POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; MIKE, Terezia, dr.; BALASSA, Maria, dr.

Comparative biological evaluation of function tests of the thyroid gland. Magy.belorv.arch. 13 no.3:78-84 Jl '60.

1. A Kozponti Allami Kozhaz (Kutvolgyi ut 4.) (Igazgato-foorvos: Fenyvesi Jozsef dr.) I. sz.belosztalyanak (Foorvos: Policzer Miklos dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye
(THYROID GLAND physiol)

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.

When is the I-131 isotope test indicated in the diagnostics of the thyroid gland? Orv.hetil. 101 no.7:241-245 F '60.

1. Kozponti All. Korhaz, I. Belosztdly.
(IODINE radioactive)
(THYROID GLAND dis.)

MIKE,Terezia, dr.; POLICZER,Miklos,dr.; FIALA,Ervin,dr.; BALASSA,Maria,dr.

Thyroid function tests in hypertension and peptic ulcer. Orv. hetil. 101 no.14:482-484 3 Ap '60.

1. Kozponti Allami Korhaz i. Belosztaly.
(THYROID GLAND physiol.)
(HYPERTENSION physiol.)
(PEPTIC ULCER physiol.)

POLICHER, Miklos, dr.

I-131 therapy of thyroid diseases. Orv.hetil. 102 no.30:1393-1399 23 Jl '61.

1. Fov. VIII.ker. Tanacs VB. Balassa Janos Korhaza, II.belosztaly.

(IODINE radioactive) (THYROID GLAND dis)

POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; BAZSO, Emma, dr.; MARTON, Mihaly, dr.

Disorders associated with increased thyroid uptake and storage capacity of I-131. Orv. hetil. 103 no.20:930-933 20 My '62.

1. Fovarosi VIII ker. Tanacs V. B. Balassa Janos Korhaz, II sz. Belosztaly.

(THYROID GLAND metab) (IODINE metab)

POLIDAR, Miroslav, inz.

Collapse of a high building in Paris. Inz stavby 13 no.4:178-179 Ap '65.

SHEGOVSKIY, P.P.; POLIDOROV, A.V.

Machine for testing friction materials for bearings. Zav. lab. 30 no.5:614-616 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kramatorskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut mashinostroyeniya.

SNEGOVSKIY, F.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLIDOROV, A.V., inzh.; IL'IN, P.L., inzh.; VILENKIN, B.M., inzh.

Industrial testing of an ore-crushing ball mill with hydrostatic bearings. Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.10:41-42 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

MISTRIK, Ed. Juraj; POLIEVKA, Milan

Hydrogenation of oxo synthesis products. Pt.2. Chem prum 13 no.3: 129-133 Mr '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav pre petrochemiu, Novaky.

MISTRIK, Juraj Ed.; POLIEVKA, Milan

Hydrogenation of the products of oxo synthesis. Chem prum 12 no.3: 123-128 Mr '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav pre petrochemiu, Novaky.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MAIRANOVSKII, S. G.; POLIEVKTOV, M. K.

N. D. Zelinskii Institute of Organic Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences (Institut organicheskoi khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR), Moscow (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 12, Dec 1965, pp 4168-4177

"Polarographic determination of constants of the speed of protonization of pyridine and its homologues with water at various temperatures."

POLIG, F.

Supplying consumers with liquefied gas. Gaz.prom. no.10:14-19 O '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Liquefied petroleum gas)

POLIIVETS, G.I.

Experience in therapy of pain syndroms with paravertebral intramuscular blocks. Klin. med. 32 no.11:46-50 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Is polikliniki imeni Semashko Moskovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya

(LUMBOSACRAL REGION, diseases
lumboscialgia, ther., regional anesth. with pantopon, antipyrin & novocain)
(SCIATICA
lumboscialgia, ther., regional anesth. with pantopon, antipyrin & novocain)
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, therapeutic use
antipyrin, novocain & pantopon in lumboscialgia)
(ANALGESICS, ther. use
antipyrin, regional anesth. in lumboscialgia, with novocain & pantopen)
(PROCAINE, ther. use
lumboscialgia, regional anesth., with antipyrin & pantopon)
(OPIUM, ther. use
pantopon in lumboscialgia, regional anesth., with antipyrin & novocaine)

POLIIVETS, Yu.G., inzhener.

Standardizing machines based on the SM-443 vacuum press. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. no.4:31-32 Ap '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Clay industries--Equipment and supplies)
(Power presses)

POLIIVETS, Yu.G., inzh.

The SM-308 pressing machine. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. no.4:22-23 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Brickmaking machinery)

POLIIVETS, Yu.G., inzh.

The SM-568 mixing and crushing machine. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no. 7:26-28 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Road machinery)

AUTHOR: Poliivets, Yu. G. SOV/131-58-9-5/11

TITLE: Mixing Crusher-Roll SM 568 (Smesitel'nyye beguny SM 568)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 416 - 420 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The design of this mixing crusher roll was elaborated by the Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Gosstroya USSR (Central Engineering Department of the Gosstroy UkrSSR). A total view is seen from figure 1. The characteristic peculiarity of this machine consists of a spring that exerts a pressure upon the rollers and that can be regulated within the range from 0 up to 2000 kg. Further its construction is described in detail. Figure 2 shows the scheme of the regulation of the pressure upon the rollers. A model of this crusher roll was manufactured by the Vyksunskiy zavod drobil'no-razmol'nogo oborudovaniya (Vyksa Plant of Crushing-Machines and Roller Mills). It was tested in the Semilukskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Semiluki Plant of Refractories) and recommended for mass production. Its technical data: batch volume up to 0,7 m^3, roll diameter 1600 mm, width 450 mm, weight of a roller with framing 3300 kg, specific pressure upon 1 cm of roll width

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(adjustable) 75-120 kg, 18 revs/min, electromotor 50 kW, weight 30 t. Front elevation in figure 3. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Gosstroya USSR (Central Engineering Bureau of the Gosstroy UkrSSR)

POLIIVETS, Yu.G., inzh.

The P-10 vibration press for making slag-concrete blocks.
Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. no.7:24-25 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Power presses) (Concrete blocks)

POLIIVETS, Yu.G., inzh.

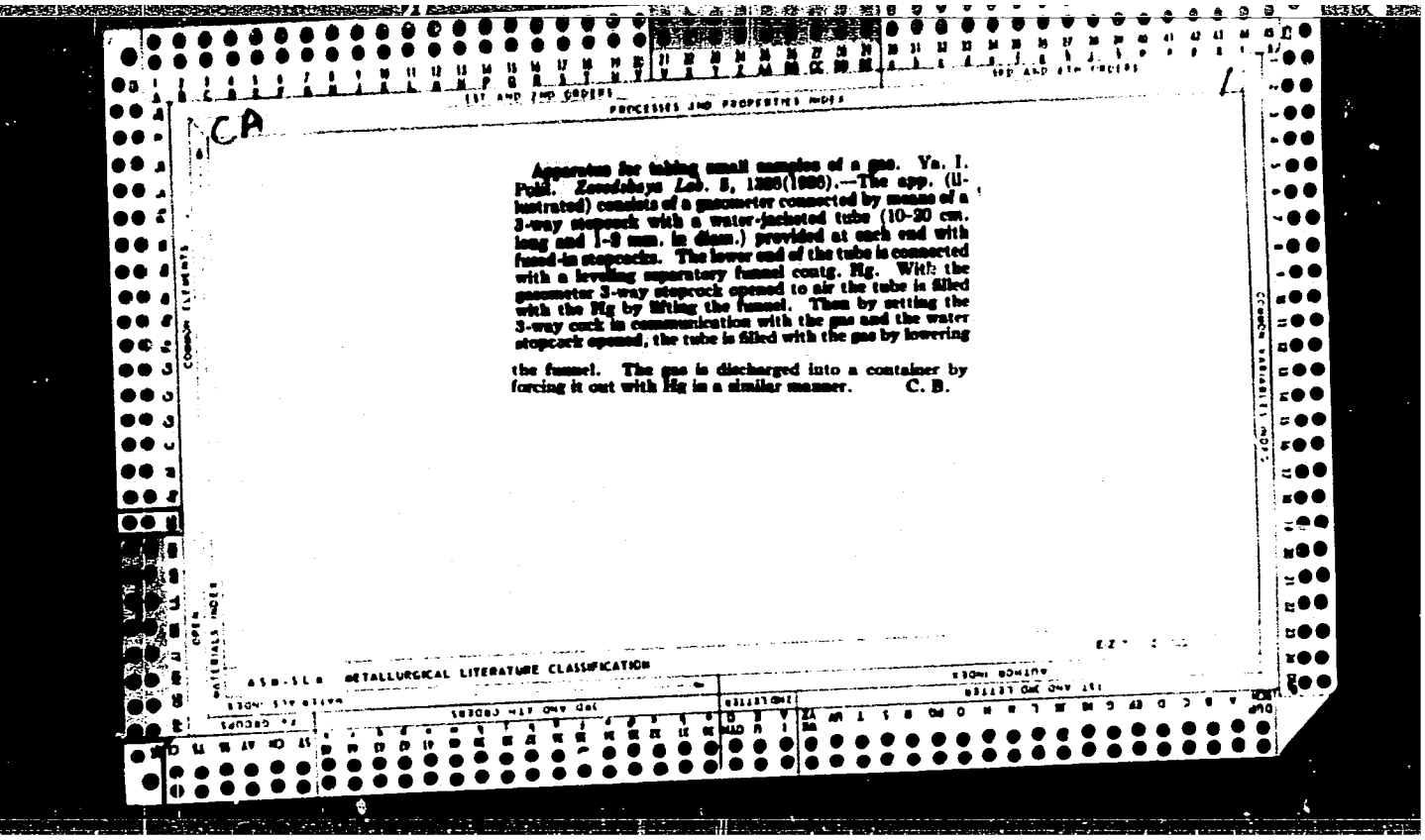
The SM-480 conveyer for molding gypsum molds. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 4 no.3:30-31 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Conveying machinery) (Gypsum)

POLIIVETS, Yu. G., inzh.

Mobile units for making bricks. Stroi.mat. 5 no.2:40-3 of cover F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Brickmaking machinery)

POLIIVETS, Yu.G.

The TSKB-200 automatic packaging machine. Avt. prom. 30 no.6: 37-38 Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)



CA

Apparatus for taking small samples of a gas. Ya. I. Pokil. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 1280(1936).—The app. (illustrated) consists of a gasometer connected by means of a 3-way stopcock with a water-jacketed tube (10-20 cm. long and 1-3 mm. in diam.) provided at each end with fused-in stopcocks. The lower end of the tube is connected with a leveling separatory funnel contg. Hg. With the gasometer 3-way stopcock opened to air the tube is filled with the Hg by lifting the funnel. Then by setting the 3-way cock in communication with the gas and the water stopcock opened, the tube is filled with the gas by lowering the funnel. The gas is discharged into a container by forcing it out with Hg in a similar manner. C. B.

POLIK, B. M.

23299. Sposoby mekhanizatsii zagruzki shikhty i boya v bannyye pechi. Legkaya promst', 1949, No. 7, c.28-29

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

POLIK B.M.

34015 UDOVENKO, G.A. I POLIK B.M. Ryekonstruktsiya Vannoy Prechi Urshyel'skogo Zavoda Lyegkaya Prom-St', 1949NO. 9, S. 25-27

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'Nykh Statey, Vol, 42 Moskva, 1949

3-(1)-52

C

Production of kitchenware from refractory glass. B. M. POLIK AND V. P. SOKOL'SKII. *Legkaya Prom.*, 11 [4] 29-31 (1951). — Details of glassmelting, shaping, and tempering at the Merefyansk glass works are given. B Z K.

C A

19

Increasing the strength of pressed glassware by tempering. S. S. Kutukov, B. M. Polik, and A. I. Ivanova. *Legkaya Prom.* 11, 34–7(1951).—Outline of developments in various Russian plants. Temp. of oil is 200–240° and duration of immersion 3–5 min. Output of satisfactory ware has been raised to 90–95%. The spontaneous destruction of some shapes immediately after tempering or several yrs. later is to be investigated. B. Z. Kamich

SHKOL'NIKOV, Ya.; ULOVENKO, G. A.; POLIK, B. M.

Glass Manufacture

Inadequate textbook ("Technology of glass making." Reviewed by A. L.) Stek. i ker. 10, No. 2, 1953.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

POLIK, B. M., Engr

Glass Technology

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Effect of Various Factors on the Spontaneous Shattering of Tempered Glass Articles," Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Glass, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry USSR, 16 Mar 1954. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 4 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

POLIK,B.M.; SHUMILIN,S.I.

Cylindrical periodic action glass furnace. Leg. prom. 15 no.4: 52-53 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Glass manufacture) (Furnaces)

SOV/24-58-10-27/34

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G. M., Polik, B. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Features of Fracture of Glass under the Effect of Internal Stresses (Osobennosti razrusheniya stekla pod deystviyem vnutrennikh napryazheniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 10, pp 141-143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier work of the author (Ref.3) it was found that tensile stresses extend to the surface, particularly in the case of quenching of components of closed shapes and most frequently in internal angles which, in this case, are weak spots. Scratches produced with a diamond or with cutters on such weak spots result in immediate cracking-up or accelerate spontaneous failure and thus reveal the tendency of the component to crack-up. The character of the fracture was investigated on specimens which failed spontaneously as well as on specimens which were scratched on the surface. In both cases the surface of the fracture was equal. Fig.1 shows a typical picture of the fracture of glass under the effect of internal stresses. Fig.2 shows a photograph of the surface of fracture in the presence of two foci of failure which propagate simultaneously from two opposite surfaces of the glass. Study of the fractured surfaces leads to the conclusion that the character of the

Features of Fracture of Glass under the Effect of Internal Stresses.

fracture is similar to the fracture of glass under the effect of external tensile stresses. In both cases two zones can be observed, a mirror smooth zone and a coarse zone whereby the fracture begins from the focus of failure or from the centre of the fracture which in some cases can clearly be identified. In the case of fracture tests the tensile stresses increase with increasing size of the primary cracks. In the case of fracture due to internal stresses the conditions of growth of the cracks differ, due to the fact that along the cross-section there are tensile as well as compression stresses. In Fig.3 photographs are reproduced of specimens of flat glass with various degrees of hardening and it can be seen that the higher the strength of the glass, the smaller the size of the cells into which the glass fractures. It was established that, both in the case of tensile loading as well as in the case of spontaneous failure, during the first stage a primary crack occurs and as a result of the slow growth of this a mirror-smooth zone appears on the surface of fracture. This indicates that the tensile stresses are responsible for spontaneous failure of glass. The appearance of the fracture surface depends on the

Features of Fracture of Glass under the Effect of Internal Stresses

magnitude of internal stresses. At low stresses the coarse zone is absent or little developed; at higher stresses, in addition to the mirror-smooth zone, there is a coarse zone, in the same way as in the case of fracture by tensile loading. This feature is explained by the fact that in the case of internal stresses, due to the low value of these stresses the speed of growth of the primary crack does not reach the critical value and practically no secondary cracks occur; at higher stresses the speed of growth of the primary crack reaches a critical value and in some cases decreases again below that value. There are 3 figures and 8 references, of which 3 are English, 2 Soviet, 2 German and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut stekla (Institute of Glass)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1958.

L 27893-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP5025044 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0086/0086

AUTHORS: Nikolayenko, R. I.; Rumyantseva, L. V.; Polikanin, N. A. 13

ORG: none B

TITLE: A method for obtaining polyphenylsiloxane resin. Class 39, No. 173956

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 86

TOPIC TAGS: resin, polyphenylsiloxane, toluol, furyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polyphenylsiloxane resin by hydrolizing phenyltrichlorsilane in a mixture of water and toluol. To obtain a thermoreactive resin, furyl alcohol is added to the hydrolizing mixture.

SUB CODE: MT, GC/ SUBM DATE: 09Jun62/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.84

POLIKAKHIN, I., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Sailor with two submachine guns. Starsh.-serzh. no.2:7 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Crimea--World War, 1939-1945)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry. H-28

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17373

Author : Polikalek, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Certain Eccentricities of the Polish Milk Industry

Orig Pub : Prumysl potravin, 1957, 8, No 10, 555-557

Abstract : Described are systems of collection, transportation, and of quality determination of milk, characteristics of the assortment of milk products, and the most important physical and chemical properties and qualities of milk, butter, yogurt, kephir, sour cream, cottage cheese, ice cream. Also described are the type of enterprises, their sanitary conditions and equipment. -- G. Titov

Card 1/1

H-112

ACCESSION NR: AP4035102 S/0191/64/000/005/0023/0026

AUTHOR: Zhdanov, A. A.; Andrianov, K. A.; Baksheyeva, T. S.; Polikanin, N. A.; Levitskiy, M. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the properties of organosilicon polymers containing hydroxyphenyl groups.

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 5, 1964, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon polymer, hydroxyphenyl containing siloxane, ester interchange reaction, polymer chain growth, diphenylolpropane, polyphenylbutoxysiloxane, diane reaction product, molded composition, physical property, mechanical property, cross linkage, polymerization

ABSTRACT: The reaction of forming organosilicon compounds containing the hydroxyphenyl group, and the properties of the product polymers were investigated. The hydroxyphenyl group can be introduced into the siloxane chain by ester interchange of the diphenylolpropane (diane) with organosilicon polymers or oligomers containing butoxy groups on the silicon atom. If the oligomer has only terminal butoxy groups the product formed will have diane groups at the ends of the chain. If the

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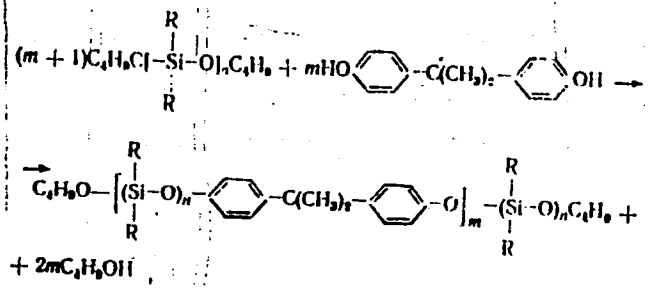
ACCESSION NR: AP4035102

butoxy groups are also on the side chain of the organosilicon polymer, the product will contain the diane group in each link of the polymer chain. The composition and properties of the end products are determined by the molecular ratio of the reagents. With a 1:1 ratio of diane: α,ω-dibutoxypolydimethylsiloxane a linear polymer is formed with blocks of the organosilicon molecules joined by the diane: $[-(SiR_2O)_nC_6H_4C(CH_3)_2C_6H_4O-]$



where $R=CH_3$ or C_6H_5.

With a 2:1 ratio, the oligomer formed contains terminal diane groups: $HOC_6H_4C(CH_3)_2C_6H_4O[SiR_2O]_nC_6H_4C(CH_3)_2C_6H_4OH$.

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341810002-1

L 5296-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACC NR: AP5025017 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0080/0080

AUTHORS: Prutkov, L. M.; Polikanin, N. A.; Kamenskiy, I. V.; Sanin, I. K.; Kutepov, D. F.; Korshak, V. V.

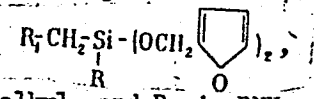
ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining epoxy compositions. Class 39, No. 173926

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 80

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy, nitrogen, hardener, organosilicon, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining epoxy compositions by applying, as a hardener, an oligomer based on nitrogen-containing organosilicon compounds. To increase the thermal stability of the hardened epoxy compositions, use is made of the oligomers based on aminoalkyldifurfuroloxysilane of the general formula:



where R is alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl, and R_1 is RNH or NH_2.

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.643.002.2:678.028.84

L 5296-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025017

SUB CODE:MT,OC,GC/ SUB DATE: 17Aug64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

OC

Card 2/2

POLIKANINA, R.I.

Role of mediator chain in the action of iontophoresis of sodium and magnesium on conical sensitivity of the human eye. Probl. fiziol. opt. no.10:23-31 '52. (MLRA 7:11)

1. AMN SSSR. Laboratoriya chl.-korr. AMN i AN SSSR S.V.Kravkova. [deceased]

(SODIUM effects,
on color vision, iontophoresis)
(MAGNESIUM, effects,
on color vision, iontophoresis)
(ION TRANSFER,
iontophoresis of magnesium & sodium, eff. on color vision)
(COLOR VISION,
eff. of magnesium & sodium iontophoresis)

POLIKANINA, R.I.

Analysis of the effect of noise on conical sensitivity of normal human eye. Probl. fiziol. opt. no.10:32-38 '52. (MLRA 7:11)

1. AMN SSSR. Laboratoriya chlena-korr. AN i AMN SSSR prof. S.V. Kravkova [deceased]

(COLOR VISION,
eff. of noise)
(NOISE, effects,
on color vision)

POLIKANINA, R. I.

"Sensitivity to Light During Certain Changes in the Functional Conditions of the Human Visual Analyzer." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Physiology, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

POLIKANINA, R. I.

Effect of magnesium and sodium ions on sensitivity of the eye. R. I. Polikanina. *Problemy Fiziol. Opt.* 8, 145–60(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Fiz.*, 1955, No. 1673.—The effect of Mg^{++} and Na^{++} on the sensitivity of a man's eye toward green (520 mμ) and red (630 mμ) spectral light was studied. Mg^{++} and Na^{++} were introduced into the eye from an anode and an inert electrode was attached to it from the reverse side. A d.c. (0.6 ma) was applied for 20 min. The measuring was made by an extinguishing method for an eye adapted to the dark. It was established by 4 tests that Na^{+} always lowered the sensitivity to green light and increased sensitivity toward red, while Mg^{++} had the opposite effect on sensitivity. The conclusion was reached that the amt. of the charge of the ions was important in the action of univalent and bivalent ions on color vision.

Marjorie Ketner

USSR/Medicine FD-2788

Card 1/1 Pub 154-9/19

Author : Polikanina, R. I.; Probatova, L. Ye

Title : Development of orientational reaction to a sound stimulus in premature infants

Periodical : Zhur. vys. nerv. deyat. 5, 227-236, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : Gives results of systematic observations of the development of the orientational reflex to sound stimulus in infants of various degrees of prematurity, during the first months of their postnatal life. Table; graphs. Fourteen references, all USSR (10 since 1940).

Institution : Laboratory of Comparative Ontogeny of Nervous Activity of the Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and the Department of Premature Infants of the Institute of Pediatrics of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Submitted : December 3, 1954

POLIKANINA, R. I.

USSR/Medicine FD-2789

Card 1/1 Pub 154-10/19

Author : Polikanina, R. I.; Probatova, L. Ye.

Title : The formation and development of a conditioned motor nutritive reflex to sound in premature infants

Periodical : Zhur vys. nerv. deyat. 5, 237-246, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : Investigated the formation and development of a conditioned motor nutritive reflex to sound stimulus in ten infants of various degrees of prematurity during the first months of their postnatal life. Tables; graphs. Three references, all USSR (2 since 1940).

Institution : Laboratory of Comparative Ontogeny of Nervous Activity of the Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and the Department of Premature Infants of the Institute of Pediatrics of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Submitted : December 3, 1954

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Growth Physiology. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 69736

Author : Polikanina, R. I.; Probatova, L. Ye.
Inst : Not given
Title : Growth of Orientative Reactions and of a Motor Feeding Conditioned Reflex to Light in Premature Infants

Orig Pub : Zh. vyssh. nervn. deyat-sti., 1957, Vol 17, No 5, 673-682

Abstract : In 17 infants born 1-1½ months (I) prematurely, 2-2½ months (II) and three and more months prematurely (III), motor feeding conditioned reflexes (CR) to light, with a delay of five to ten seconds, were elaborated. In I, the CR was elaborated on the 22nd-39th day of postnatal life, in II on the 34th-47th day of life, and in III on the 59th-75th day. In infants of like prematurity but of differing weight, the CR was elaborated more quickly in the heavier infants. The orientation reaction (OR) was at first rather

Card 1/2

PROBATOVA, L.Ye.; POLIKANINA, R.I.

Characteristics of respiration in premature infants during their first months of life. Pediatriia 37 no.10:9-15 O '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii i otdeleniya nedonoshennykh detey Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR.

(RESPIARTION physiol.)

(INFANT PREMATURE physiol.)

POLIKANINA, R.I.

Relationship between vegetative and somatic components in the development of defense conditioned reflexes in premature infants. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 11 no.1:71-80 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratory of Comparative Ontogenesis of Nervous System, Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (INFANTS (PREMATURE))

POLIKANOV, A.A.

POLIKANOV, A.A., dots.; MANEYEV, G.S., dots.

Pedagogical insitutes give a broader training for the teaching of technical subjects. Politekh. obuch. no.1:68-73 Ja '58. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-nauchnoy rabote Shuyskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Polikanov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fiziki Shuyskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Maneyev).
(Teachers, Training of) (Technical education)

POLIKANOV, M., arkhitektor (g.Sverdlovsk)

Lowering construction costs and improving the quality of walls in public baths. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.11:26-27 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Sverdlovsk--Baths, Public)
(Dampness in buildings)

POLIKANOV, M.V.

Calculating steam-insulation layers. Stroi. v raion. Vost. Sib. i Krain. Sev. no.2:125-135 '62. (MIRA 18:7)

POLIKANOV, M.V.

Types of bath houses for construction under conditions prevailing in Siberia and the Far North. Stroi. v raion. Vost. Sib. i Krain. Sev. no.1:79-88 '61. (MIRA 17:11)

BERANOVA, H.; BRANDSHTETR, I.; DRUIN, V.; YERMAKOV, V.; ZVAROVA, T.; KZHIVANEK, M. (Krzywanek, M.); MALY, Ya. (Maly, J.); POLIKANOV, S.; SU HUNG-KUEI

Synthesis of ^{256}Md as a result of irradiating ^{238}U with ^{22}Ne ions and research on some of its chemical properties. Nukleonika 7 no.7/8:465-471 '62.

1, Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Dubna, Laboratoriya yadernykh reaktsiy.

FOLIKANOV, S. M., BARABOSHKIN, F. A., ERVIN, V. A. FLEROV, G. N., HARUTYAN, A. S.

(Acad. Sci. USSR)

"Interaction between Nitrogen and Heavy Elements Nuclei,"

paper submitted at the A-U Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

AUTHORS: Flerov, G. N., Corresponding Member, SOV/20-120-1-18/63
Academy of Sciences, USSR, Polikanov, S. M., Karamyan, A. S., Pasyuk, A. S., Parfanovich, D. M., Tarantin, N. I., Karnaukhov, V. A., Druin, V. A., Volkov, V. V., Semchinova, A. M., Oganesyan, Yu. Ts., Khalizev, V. I., Khlebnikov, G. I.

TITLE: Experiments on the Production of the 102-nd Element (Opyty po polucheniyu 102-go elementa)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp. 73 - 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes the experiments carried out at the Institute of Atomic Energy, AS USSR (Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR) for finding the new element with the atomic number 102; these experiments were carried out in autumn 1957. First the authors refer to the experiments carried out in the first half of 1957 at the Swedish Nobel Institute (Ref 1). In the experiments of the authors the plutonium isotopes Pu^{239} and Pu^{241} were irradiated with accelerated oxygen ions. Five times charged oxygen ions were by the 150-cm-cyclotron accelerated to 102 MeV. In most cases the ions with the maximum energy were used. The

Card 1/3

targets consisted of Pu^{239} or Pu^{241} layers which were 300 or 100 $\mu g/cm^2$ thick. The method used made possible the registration of an α-decay taking place within some seconds. At the collision of an oxygen ion with the energy of about 100 MeV with a plutonium nucleus such a great momentum is transferred to the intermediate nucleus that its range is greater than the thickness of the plutonium layer and of the protective copper layer. The nuclei formed in the irradiation of plutonium with a O^{16} beam were freely emitted from the target and fell on a collector where they came to a standstill at a certain depth. This collector was periodically applied to a thick-layered photoplate which was at a distance of 2 m from the target and which served for the registration of the α-particles resulting from the radioactive decay of the formed isotopes. The performance of the experiments is described in short. The method used in the present paper is suited for the registration of short-living α-active products of reactions with very small yields (up to cross sections of from 10^{-32} to 10^{-33} cm^2). Based on the analysis of the possible causes for the background and based on some control experiments the authors arrived at the following conclusion: the α-particles with an energy of $> 8,5$ MeV observed in the irradiation of

Experiments on the Production of the 102-nd Element SOV/20-120-1-13/63

plutonium with oxygen ions most probably are connected with the decay of the isotopes of the 102-th element. Further control experiments with an improved method are planned. The authors thank I.V.Kurchatov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, for his constant interest in this work. They also thank the collaborators under the supervision of Pustovoyt for the perfect operation of the cyclotron. There are 2 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 28, 1958

1. Plutonium isotopes (Radioactive)--Preparation 2. Plutonium isotopes (Radioactive)--Test results 3. Oxygen ions--Applications

Card 3/3

POLIKANOV, S.M.

"Nuclear Reactions Induced by Heavy Ions" (a paper presented at 1958 UN "Atoms-for-Peace" Conference, Geneva).

POLIKANOV, S.M.

AUTHOR DRUIN, V.A., POLIKANOV, S.M., FLEROV, G.N.

TITLE Nuclear Fission Induced by Accelerated Nitrogen Ions. 56-6-5/56
(Deleniye yader pod deystviyem uskorennykh ionov azota -Russian)

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim.i Teoret.Fiziki,1957,Vol 32,Nr 6,pp 1298-1304
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The introduction contains a short report on the stage to which the problem has hitherto developed.The present paper deals with the determination of the fission cross section of U^{235},U^{238},Bi,Au,Re and Yb under the influence of accelerated nitrogen ions in dependence on the energy of the nitrogen nuclei.
Experimental technology: The nitrogen ions were accelerated by means of a cyclotron with a pole diameter of 150 cm.The fission fragments were observed by means of an ionization chamber.Also the recording of nitrogen ions and the experiments on the exterior bundle are discussed.The targets consisted of aluminum disks of 14 μ thickness upon which the layers of the substance to be investigated are applied.
Experimental results:The here obtained data concerning the fission cross sections of U^{235},U^{238},Bi,Au,Re and Yb at different energies of the nitrogen nuclei are illustrated in form of diagrams.Also the statistical measuring errors are shown in these diagrams.
Discussion of results: When analyzing their experimental results, the authors based upon the fact that before the process of fissioning a highly excited nucleus with known values of the excitation energy and of the parameter Z^2/A are formed.Experimental investi-

Card 1/2

SOV/56-36-3-14/71

21(7)

AUTHORS: Polikanov, S. M., Druin, V. A.

TITLE: The Nuclear Fission of Heavy Elements in Interaction With Carbon-Nitrogen- and Oxygen Nuclei (Deleniye yader tyazhelykh elementov pri vzaimodeystvii s yadrami ugleroda, azota i kisloroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 744-747 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the interaction between multicharged ions and nuclei of heavy elements a compound nucleus excited to several 10 Mev is formed, which decays either by fission or by neutron evaporation. The ratio between these two processes depends on charge, mass, and excitation energy of the compound nucleus. The authors carried out a number of experiments for the purpose of determining the fission cross section by irradiating various elements with multicharged ions. The investigations were carried out both in the internal chamber of the 150 cm cyclotron and also at a distance of 12 m from the cyclotron (ionization chamber). Irradiation was carried out with C^{12}, N^{14} and O^{16} ions. The energy of these ions was determined

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The Nuclear Fission of Heavy Elements in Interaction With Carbon-Nitrogen- and Oxygen Nuclei

by their absorption in aluminum (conclusion drawn from range to energy). Uranium, bismuth, gold, and rhenium was at first used as target material. Measuring results are shown (Figs 1-3) in form of diagrams. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the fission cross sections σ_f for Bi and U^{238}, both the experimental and the theoretical curve being plotted. It is according to the formula

$$\sigma = \pi r_o^2 (A_{target}^{1/3} + A_{particle}^{1/3})^2 (1 - B/E)$$

with $r_o = (1.4 \pm 1.55) \cdot 10^{-13}$cm if the energy of the bombarding particles E is greater than the Coulomb (Kulon) barrier B. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the σ_f of Bi, Au, Re and Yb on the energy of the N^{14}-ions. These curves show the high degree of dependence of the σ_f-value on Z^2/A of the compound nucleus in the case of a given excitation energy. Further investigations concern angular distribution. Recordings were made of the emission of fission fragments at 90 and 135° with respect to the incident ion beam. For the ratio between the activity of the foil and 135° and the activity of the foil at 90° the following was obtained: 1.18±0.06 for uranium and

The Nuclear Fission of Heavy Elements in Interaction With Carbon- Nitrogen- and Oxygen Nuclei

1.48±0.06 for gold. The fragments emerging from a layer having a thickness equal to the fragment range were recorded on this occasion. In consideration of the somewhat higher efficacy of fragment recording at 135^0, $J(135^0)/J(90^0)$ is found to amount to 1.05±0.10 for uranium and to 1.21±0.10 for gold. By conversion for the c.m.s. $J(141^0)/J(99^0) = 1.15\pm0.10$ is found for uranium and $J(142^0)/J(101^0) = 1.36\pm0.13$ for gold. For the ranges of fission fragments the following is obtained (in μ): Angle: 90^0, uranium: 11.2±0.8 gold: 10.8±1.0

135^0 11.1±0.8 10.1±1.0

The authors finally thank Professor G. N. Flerov for his interest in this work, and Yu. V. Lobanov for his help in carrying out experiments and evaluating results. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1958

21(7)

AUTHORS: Druin, V. A., Lobanov, Yu. V., Polikanov, S. M. SOV/56-37-1-6/64

TITLE: The Angular Distribution of the Fragments in a Nuclear Fission by Heavy Ions (Uglovoye raspredeleniye oskolkov pri delenii yader tyazhelymi ionami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37, Nr 1, pp 38-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction a number of earlier papers is briefly discussed. In nuclear fissions induced by neutrons, protons, α-particles, C^{12}-nuclei, and γ-quanta, an anisotropy in the angular distribution of fragments has already been found to exist. The present paper is a continuation of reference 9, where the authors had investigated the angular distribution in fissions induced by C^{12}-nuclei. Here they report about measurements of the anisotropy of the angular distribution of fragments in fissions of gold- and U^{238}-nuclei induced by C^{12}- and O^{16}-ions. The measurements were carried out on the 150 cm cyclotron of the AS USSR. The maximum ion energies were 78 and 100 Mev for C^{12} and O^{16} respectively. Fragments were recorded by means of a device which is shown in form of a

Card 1/3

schematical drawing by figure 1. The aluminum foils picking up the fragments were arranged at angles of 90 and 135° with respect to the direction of radiation. The results obtained by the experiments are shown by a table. Gold was bombarded with C^{12}-ions of the energies of 66 and 78 Mev and with O^{16}-ions of the energies of 85 and 100 Mev, while U^{238} was bombarded only with C^{12} (78 Mev). The ratio of the yield of fission fragments emitted at 135 and 90° was measured, and so were the ranges of the fission products. Figure 2 shows the dependence of the yield ratio at 141 and 120° on the maximum angular momentum of the compound nucleus. Calculation of curves was carried out according to the formulas deduced by Strutinskiy on the basis of the statistical theory (Ref 2); the experimentally determined anisotropy coefficients only partly agree with the statistical curves. The authors finally thank G. N. Flerov for supervising work, V. M. Strutinskiy and G. A. Pik-Pichak for discussions. It is said in a footnote that the authors Lobanov and Polikanov are collaborators of the Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research).

The Angular Distribution of the Fragments in a Nuclear Fission by Heavy Ions SOV/56-37-1-6/64

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1959

Card 3/3

FLEROV, G.N.; POLIKANOV, S.M.; KARAMYAN, A.S. [deceased]; PASYUK, A.S.; PARFANOVICH, D.M.; TARANTIN, N.I.; KARNAUKHOV, V.A.; DRUIN, V.A.; VOLKOV, V.V.; SEMCHINOVA, A.M.; OGANESYAN, Yu.TS.; KHALIZEV, V.I.; KHLEBNIKOV, G.I.; MYASOYEDOV, B.F.; GAVRILOV, K.A.

Experiments to produce element No. 102. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 38 no.1:82-94 Jan '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Sotrudniki Ob"edinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniy (for Polikanov, Oganesyan, Gavrilov). 2. Sotrudnik Instituta geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for Myasoyedov).
(Transuranium elements)

POLIKANOV, S.M.; CHUBURKOV, Yu.T.

Production of the isomer Cd^{115m} in the fission of gold under the action of heavy ions. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 38 no.1:295-296 Jan '60. (MIRA 14:9)

(Nuclear fission) (Cadmium) (Gold)

33139

S/120/61/000/006/005/041
E032/E114

21.6000

AUTHORS: Bredel', V.V., Mikheyev, V.L., and Polikanov, S.M.

TITLE: Silicon detectors for heavy charged particles

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6, 1961, 44-48

TEXT: The authors describe a method of preparation of charged-particle detectors using n-type silicon. The method is based on the work of G. Dearnaley and A.B. Whitehead (Ref.7: Report AERE - R3437, Harwell, Berkshire, 1960). The n-type crystals (140 ohm.cm) were cut into plates of 5 x 5 x 1 mm^3 or 2 x 2 x 1 mm^3 so that the large face corresponded to the (111) orientation, i.e. it was perpendicular to the direction of growth of the crystal. The specimens were then polished with the aid of a rotating disc, the abrasive being fine silicon carbide powder deposited on a silk surface. The crystals were then washed in water and afterwards placed for ten minutes in boiling concentrated nitric acid. They were placed (for about ten minutes) in a mixture consisting of two parts of concentrated (90%) nitric acid, one part of glacial acetic acid and one part of

Card 1/ 4

X

Silicon detectors for heavy charged...

40% hydrofluoric acid. In the next stage the mixture was gradually diluted with distilled water. The washed crystals were dried with filter paper and placed in a drying cabinet maintained at 100 °C. 100μ copper foils were attached on either side of the crystal with the aid of the БФ-2 (BF-2) adhesive and the assembly was placed between two mica plates, one of which had a rectangular aperture cut in it. This aperture is indicated by the dashed line in Fig.2. Both sides of the crystal and foil were covered with a layer of gold (evaporated in vacuum) to a thickness of 100-200μg per cm^2. Experiments were then carried out to determine the maximum bias which can be applied to the detector without breakdown. The better of the two sides was chosen as the working side and the detector was finally placed in a plastic holder using the BF-2 adhesive to keep it in position. Measurements showed that the detectors had a practically constant resolution of about 2.5% for bias voltages between about 15 and 90 volts (cm^{242} α-particles). Above 90 volts the resolution increases, reaching about 6% at about 100 volts (6 MeV). A 30% improvement in the resolution can be obtained by reducing the temperature of the detector to the

Silicon detectors for heavy ....

temperature of liquid nitrogen. The detector was found to be linear for α-particles between 5.3 and 8.78 MeV. A study was also made of the effect of the magnetic field on silicon p—n detectors and it was found that the amplitude of the pulses is independent of the magnetic field up to 12 kOe. Acknowledgments are expressed to G.N. Flerov for suggesting this work, to S.M. Ryvkin and his associates at LFTI AN SSSR for their advice about semiconducting devices. Acknowledgments are also expressed to I.I. Chuburkova and B.V. Fefilov.
There are 10 figures and 8 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent English language references read as follows:

Ref.4: S.S. Friedland, J.W. Mayer, J.S. Wiggins.
Nucleonics, v.18, no.2, 1960, 28.
Ref.6: M.L. Halbert, J.L. Blankenship.
Nucl. Instrum. and Methods, v.8, 1960, 106.
Ref.7: in text above.
Ref.8: Seventh Scintillation Counter Symposium,
IRE Trans. Nucl. Sci., v. HS-7, no.2-3, 1960.

Card 3/4

X

Silicon detectors for heavy charged... S/120/61/000/006/005/041
E032/E114

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1961

Fig.2

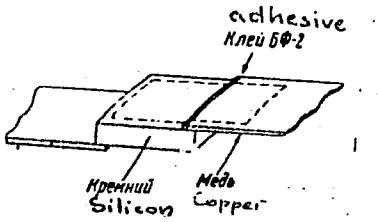
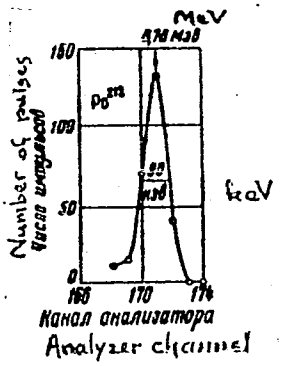


Fig.5: Spectrum of Po^{212} α-particles (sensitive area of detector 0.1 cm^2)



Card 4/4

POLIKANOV, S.M.; VAN TUN-SEN; KEKK, Kh.; MIKHEYEV, V.L.; OGANESYAN, Yu.TS.; PLEVE, A.A.; FEFILOV, B.V.; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

[Formation of nuclei with anomalous periods of spontaneous fission in reactions with heavy ions]Obrazovanie iader s anomal'nym periodom spontannogo deleniia v reaktsiiakh s tiazhelymi ionami. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 6 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Nuclear fission) (Nuclear reactions)
(Uranium—Isotopes)

BARANOVA, G.; BRANDSHTETR, I.; DRUIN, V.; YERMAKOV, V.; ZVAROVA, T.; KRZHIVANEK, M.; MALY, Ya.; POLIKANOV, S.; SU KHUN-CHUY [Su Hung-kuei]

[Production of Md^{256} through irradiation of U^{238} with Ne^{22} ions, study of some of its chemical properties] Poluchenie Md^{256} pri obluchenii U^{238} ionami Ne^{22} i izuchenie ego nekotorykh khimicheskikh svoistv. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 11 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Mendelevium) (Uranium) (Neon)

POLIKANOV, S.M.; DRUIN, A.V.; KARNAUKHOV, V.A.; MIKHEYEV, V.L.; PLEVE, A.A.; SKOBELEV, N.K.; SUBBOTIN, V.G.; TER-AKOP'YAN, G.M.; FOMICHEV, V.A.

[Spontaneous fission with an anomalously short period] Spontannoe delenie s anomal'no korotkim periodom. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl. Pt.1. 1962. 17 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Nuclear fission)

38855

S/056/62/042/006/007/047
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Polikanov, S. M., Druin, V. A., Karnaukhov, V. A., Mikheyev, V. L., Pleve, A. A., Skobelev, N. K., Subbotin, V. G., Ter-Akop'yan, G. M., Fomichev, V. A.

TITLE: Spontaneous fission with an anomalously short period. I

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 6, 1962, 1464 - 1471

TEXT: U^{238} was irradiated by accelerated Ne^{22} and O^{16} ions from the internal beam of the 300 cm cyclotron of the OIYaI. By means of an ionization chamber, spontaneous fission fragments of an unknown isotope having a half life of $\sim$0.02 sec were recorded. The nucleus obtained is assumed to be in an isomeric state with spontaneous fission probability increased (by more than 10^9 times). From experimental data the atomic number is estimated to be $\leqslant$100. G. N. Flerov, Corresponding Member AS USSR, is thanked for supervising the investigation. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

Spontaneous fission with an anomalously... S/056/62/042/006/007/047
B104/B102

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1962

Card 2/2

POLIKANOV, S.M.; LAZUTKIN, Ye.S.

Two weeks with British physicists. Atom. energ. 14 no.4:425-427 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Great Britain--Nuclear physics)

POLIKANOV, S.M.

Conference on Reactions betseen Compound Nuclei. Atom. energ. 15 no.5:435-436 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 1/597-63 FCS(f)/EWT(m)/HDS S/056/63/044/003/0004/0053 59 58
AFFIC/ASD

AUTHOR: Polikanov, S. M., Wang T'ung-Seng, Keck, Ch., Mikheyev, ?
Oganesyan, Yu. Ts., Pleve, A. A., and Fefilov, B. V.

TITLE: Formation of nuclei with an anomalous spontaneous fission period in reactions involving heavy ions 19

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 3, 1963, 804-807

TEXT: Continuing the work on spontaneous fissions with anomalously short decay lifetime reported earlier in Ref. 1 (S. M. Polikanov, V. A. Druin, V. A. Karnaukhov, V. L. Mikheyev, A. A. Pleve, N. K. Skobelev, V. G. Subbotin, G. M. Ter-Akopyan, and V. A. Fomichev, ZhETF, 42, 1464, 1962), the authors measured the decay life times and the production curves while bombarding U^{238} by O^{16}, Ne^{20}, Ne^{22}, and B^{11} ions and of U^{235} and Th^{232} by the O^{16} and Ne^{22} ions respectively. The experimental setup was the same as the one described in Ref. 1. Results are contained in Fig. 1 and Table 1. The authors speculate in details about possible reactions leading to the observed fissions and conclude that the present results support the

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previously advanced assumption (Ref. 1) that the fissions occur from some isomeric states of Z < 97 elements. In the case of Ne and O ions they assume the existence of transfer reactions. The investigation was led by Prof. G. N. Flerov. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

Table 1

Reactions	$U^{238}+B^{11}$	$U^{238}+O^{16}$	$U^{238}+Ne^{20}$	$U^{238}+Ne^{22}$
Number of pulses in the first chamber	82	130	289	89
Number of pulses in the second chamber	20	28	30	16
Calculated value for $T_{\frac{1}{2}}$, msec	15,6±2,8	14,3±1,9	9,7±0,8	12,9±2,1

Note: The decay life time, obtained from only two ionization chambers may actually represent certain averages over several isomeres having different decay life times.

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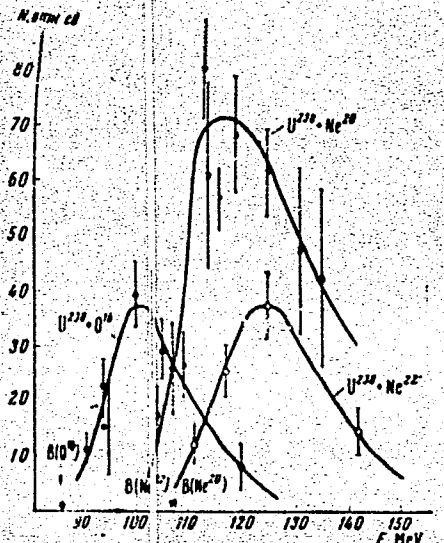

Fig. 1. a - N, relative units

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

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FLEROV, G.N.; POLIKANOV, S.M.; GAVRILOV, K.A.; MIKHEYEV, V.L.; PERELYGIN, V.P.; PLEVE, A.A.

Formation of spontaneously fissioning isomers in reactions involving α-particles and deuterons. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.5:1396-1398 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

PETRZHAK, K.A.; POLIKANOV, S.M.

Georgii Nikolaevich Flerov; on his 50th birthday. Usp. fiz. nauk 80 no.4:707 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

POLIKANOV, S.M.

Symposium on Transplutonium Elements. Atom. energ. 16 no.1:82 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)